Declassified	in Part - Sanitized Copy Approv	ved for Release 2012/04/19 : CIA-RDP78B0474	
3.	25X1		The
		6 February 1963	
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<u> </u>	P.O. Box 1407 Washington 13, D.C.		
	Dear John:		
25X1	rently being assembled is coming along well on Monthly Progress Reportis scheduled for completing scheduled for completing to the February additional testing requirements of the instruction of the instrument may be	the completed instrument in operation so wary 28th date, in order that we may effect to assess the value of the various the design of the instrument. I recomment, upon its completion, be accompanied would be most qualified to witne such as he has been closely associated time. It is our intention to have available the instrument itself, in operating concatement examples from which the performance of the performance of the position to suggest additional contracts whether these are to be accompanied.	e 24th crument everal fect the tech- mend that olished ss the ac- with the able by dition, but mance of parties onal test-
	As you may know, the ment in St. Louis on the make a verbal present image enhancement te	·adum on Ima	electronic echniques,
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benefit to all of us in the meets with your approval.	field, and trust that such	a presentation
Kindest personal regards.		
	Sincerely,	
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This discussion is concerned with the class of image enhancement techniques in which the input image is scanned, and converted to an electrical signal which varies with time. The resulting signal is applied, through various electronic signal processing circuits, to a modulated light source, whose output is re-scanned over an area in a manner that re-forms the (output) image, but with a different set of brightness values for each of the picture elements. It is the objective of the system to modify the brightness values, such that the process of photographic interpretation is made easier, thus aiding the task of information extraction by the human observer. To the extent that this objective is realized, the device may be said to produce an enhancement of the input image.

The following signal processing techniques are discussed: contrast amplification, electrical frequency selective filtering, non-linear circuits for production of special effects such as gamma correction and outline drawing, automatic contrast control, and area scan (or spatial) filtering.

Discussion is provided of the application of these techniques to a working system which utilizes silver halide photographs for input material. The effects of emulsion granularity, and electrical noise impose inherent theoretical limitations upon the capability of such enhancement processes. The practical realization of a uniform high resolution scanning raster, a sensitive photoelectric detector of wide dynamic range, and flicker-free light sources for scanning and readout are among the associated engineering problems.